BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1814. [NUMBER 1258.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me dirc& I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery will be holden before SIR ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT' Recorder and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Thursday the Fourteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or commited within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Places & Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine in like maner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrong, and oppressions had, done, and commited, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the natives Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. —Dated this 21st day of June, 1814.

GEO, WM. MIGNAN
SHERIFF.

WANTED

FOR THE USE OF THE,

H. C. SHIP ELPHINSTON,

FROM Eight to Ten Thousand Rupees payable by Bills on the Owners in LONDON, at Six Months after sight.

Tenders to be delivered to Captain CRAIG at his House opposite the Bombay Tavern.

Bombay, July, 13th 1814.

TO BESOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

(If not previously disposed of, by private contract,)

UNDER THE TAMARIND TREE,

ON BOMBAY GREEN,

On Monday next the 18th Instant,

AT NOON, PRECISELY,

TWO LONG EIGHTEEN POUNDER

BRASS GUNS.

Bombay, 13th July 1814.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

WILL THIS DAY SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At their Rooms

SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture.

A few Sets of Europe and Bengal Buggy Harness.

Some Europe and Bengal made Boots.

An Invoice of English Cotton half Stockings, and Hats.

And Sundry Articles of Pewter and Tin Ware.

At 12 o'Clock, will be Sold a Chesnut Arab Colt & some Saddle Horses.

Bombay, 13th July, 1814.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

WILL THIS DAY SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At their Rooms,

THREE Quarter Casks of Old Hock.

Four Half Pipes of Port, and

Two Half Pipes of Vin de Grave.

Bombay, 13th July, 1814.

LIVERY STABLES.

G. HIGGS

HAS just received from Bussorah per ALEXANDER, a few Young high cast Nedgarde Arab Horses for private sale.

Bombay, 13th July 1814.

CARD.

THE Creditors of the late D. DAWD, Taylor deceased, will be pleased to meet, this day noon, at the *Bombay Tavern*, in order that they may receive their share of assets.

Bombay, 13th July 1814

Nasserwanjee Cawasjee Petty,

HAS lately required from Bussorah an Invoice of Superior quality, ROSE PERFUME & ELEGANT BOTTLES.—Enquire in his Office opposite MESSRS. BAXTER & Co.

Bombay, 13th July, 1814.

NEW CHARTER.

FOR SALE,

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

A few remaining Copies

OF THE

Company's New Charter.

PRICE; 6 RUPEES EACH.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 13th 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4th JULY 1814.

It appearing from the East India Register, that Lieut. James C. Cocksedge, of the Corps of Engineers, was Pensioned on Lord Clive's Fund, on the 2d April 1813. the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is, in consequence pleased to make the following alterations and in that Corps.

Corps of Enginers;

Lieut. Robert Ponget, to be Lieut. vice Cocksedge Pensioned.—Date of Rank 3d April 1813.

Ensign Chas S. Waddington, to be Ensign vice Ponget promoted,—Ditto do. do.

Ensign Samuel Richards, to be Lieut. vice Solomon, discharged the Service,— first June 1813

Acting Ensign Thomas B. Jervis, to be Ensign vice Richards promoted,—Ditto do. do.

Bombay Castle 6th July 1814

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is Pleased to appoint Sub-Conductor Joseph Young, to be a Conductor in the Commissariat Department from the 14th ultimo, in the room of Conductor Egan deceased

When the view of ensuring greater regularity in future, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Paymaster's reports of receipts on account of Bazar collection, be in future transmited to the 10th of each succeding Month, as originally fixed by the Government General Orders of the 11th of April 1807.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct than the following promotion take place in the 2d Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William Pratt, to be Lieutenant vice Soppit deceasd,—Date of Rank 11th April 1814.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—July 8th, Ship Alexander, Captain William Harris, from Bussorah.

SAILED.—July 9th, the Honourable Company's Gruizer Vestal, Lieutenant J. Phillips, to Bussorah

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—Yesterday by the Reverend Mr. Wade, Mr. James Taylor, to Miss Ann Mason.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, JULY 13, 1814.

HAVING been obligingly favored with the loan of some English papers and Francfort Journals, which came by the Ship Alexander, we have for the amusement of our readers, endeavoured to make as many extracts from them as possible.

It was our wish to have traced with minuteness the late movements of the hostile armies, but, since our last, our time has been so occupied with reducing the glorious intelligence lately received into proper form for publication, that we have been altogether prevented from so doing; it is incumbent on us, however, to state that an error crept into our manuscript copy of the Bulletin from Constantinople, dated the 26th of April and published by us on Sunday; which mistake no doubt has puzzled our readers as much as it did us. We allude to that part where it is stated that the remnant of Buonaparté's army had fled towards *Provence*; the simple truth is, it should have been written *Provins*; which is a town situated about 47 miles S. E. of Paris, and is in the very heart of that part of France, where the late contest with Blucher has taken place, and lies between *La Ferte Gaucher* and *Bray*.

H. E. Hugh Elliott Esq. had arrived in England, in the Malborough; from the West Indies.

An order of council had issued declaring all Ports and places in France in the military occupation of the British or under the protection of His Majesty to be open to the Trade of all Nations not being at war with his Mejesty or any of the allied Powers; this measure must have proved most mortifying to the pride and vanity of the great Nation.

Eleven thousand five Hundreed Pounds had been subscribed in the short space of four Months towards the erection of some Public National Testimonial in the Metropolis of Ireland, to record the glorious military achievements of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington. As fame first promulgated the renown of this illustrious Captain in India, we are of opinion that the example of Ireland should be followed in this country; and that the deeds of the SEPOY GENERAL should be preserved by a similar testimonial in the East.

The papers received by the overland despatch announce the death of Mr. Ramsay the secretary at the India House. He has been succeeded by Mr. Cobb, and Mr. Dart has been appointed to the situations filled by Mr. Cobb.

The act for laying an embargo on all Ships and vessels in the Ports and Harbours of the United States has passed congress and a great many American ships had endeavoured to escape the restriction on their sailing, but most of those had been captured by our cruisers, & the Dragon of 74 guns, Captain Berie, had been extremely fortunate in meeting with these fugitives.

It is said that the Prince Regent has applied to the Duke of Devonshire for the loan of Burlington House, while the alterations, under the eye of Mr. Nash, are going on at Carlton House.

General Grosvenor it is said will have the 65th Regiment and General Stevens the 8th.

There had been one of the severest frosts in the united kingdom ever known. At Glasgow on the 14th January it was 26 degrees below the freezing point: in London it had been at 22, and in many parts of the road to the northward of the Metropolis the snow had been cut to the depth of 12 feet.

The Cambridge mail coach coming to London on the morning of the 21st January sunk into a

hollow part of the road and remained in that situation, with the snow drifting over it, from one o'clock to nine in the morning, when it was dragged out by fourteen waggon horses.—Several passengers were in the Coach the whole of the time, they were nearly frozen to death.

WARM COMFORTS.

A gentleman observing to his friend, he wondered how he kept himself warm during this cold winter; was answered "that he contrived to do it very well—that he had a small house and a good fire; that he had a son who kept him in a perpetual fever, and a very fat wife,

Francfort Journals.

MILAN,—30TH JANUARY.

The Neapolitan troops have taken military possession of Rome, in the name of the Allied powers. The Governor Miollis, commandant de place, and the prefect will be thrown into the Castle of St. Angelo; all the other authorities remain at their posts, and the people highly applaud the event. The like changes are expected at Livourne and at Milan. The Neapolitans are advanced as far as Reggio. They respect the Italian authorities who continue to administer in the name of the Emperor. The administration of Ferara is carried on conjointly with the Neapolitans, and in perfect union.

The Italian commandant at Ancona, upon the summons which the Neapolitan General made him to surrender, retired into the fort, which is now besieged. It is remarkable that whenever the Neapolitan troops show themselves, the French troops have orders to retire, so that there has yet been no act of hostility between them.

The vice Roy sent General Thiraire here to accompany the vice Queen to Genes. The departure of this Princess will take place in a few hours. The last instructions from the vice Roy are only waited for, who cannot give the order to depart before the Neapolitans have passed the Po, and approached Parma.

The fate of all Lombardy will soon be decided.

The King of Naples has published the following proclamation.

Just motives have determined us to seek an alliance with the foreigrs powers against the Emperor of the French, and we have had the happiness of being admitted to it. We have given up the three Islands opposite Naples, as well as all our fleet. The powers promise us an indemnification proportioned to this resignation. We shall always be mindful of our duties. The authorities who shall not oppose our dispositions, while we take, with a just title, in the name of the Allied powers, possession of the Southern part of Italy as far as the right bank of the Po, shall not be treated as enemies.

LONDON,—28TH JANUARY.

News from Lord Wellington has been received to the 15th of this month. Nothing interesting has passed since the enemy advanced behind the little river Arro, which runs into the Adour above the Nive. The bad state of the roads is the cause of this inaction. The reinforcements which will embark this week to join Lord Wellington consist of 6,000 infantry and 1,400 horse.

Nothing is to be feared from the Levée en masse in France. One cannot form an idea of the discontent and aversion which prevails generally against the Government, nor of the confidence of the inhabitants for the foreign troops who come to alleviate their condition. The conscripts hide themselves and desert by hundreds.

M. Addington arrived here yesterday from the Head Quarters of the Prince Royal of Sweden, at Kiel, whence he set out on the 14th. Immediately after his arrival the War department made known that he had, on the 14th, concluded a treaty of peace and alliance between England and Denmark. The conditions, which have been made public, are already known.)

Admiral Cockrane is, it is said, to sail for America with 8 vessels of the line, and a great quantity of besieging artillery. The speech of the president of the United States has been received. It is not pacific.

The Duke de Berry is accompanied by the Counts of Terronaye and Nautouillet, and the Chevalier Brulart.

A French Squadron consisting of 3 sail of the line and 5 frigates, has sailed from Lorient. Our fleet is in pursuit of it. A flotilla consisting of 2 frigates, 2 brigs, and a corvette has also sailed from Cherbourg.

By a decree of the 4th of this month, the blockade is raised from all the French ports occupied by the Allied armies; and these ports are put under the protection of England.

The sequestration established upon the goods and inhabitants of the Low-countries is to be raised.

H. R. H. desirous of showing on every occasion the greatest liberality towards the Dutch Government, which the interests of H. M. States will permit, has declared, that he will grant the opening of the navigation, and the communication between Holland and the ancient Dutch colonies, under the following stipulations.

1st The navigation from Holland to the colonies shall be made direct, and not by detours. To prevent all abuse, licences shall be given by the Ambassador of H. M. at the Hague, or by the English consul at Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The ports or the colonies whither the vessels may resort shall be specially named in the licences.

2d In order that this commerce may be put upon the same footing as that which subsists between Great Britain and her colonies, duties shall be established upon the articles exported, and the productions of the colonies imported, which shall equal the duties received by England upon the same articles: and as soon as the amount of these duties shall be fixed, it shall be noted in a memorandum and sent to Holland.

3d These licences shall only be given to vessels belonging to Holland, and navigated by the inhabitants of that country. As to the request of convoy which has been made, the Dutch vessels may take advantages of the English convoys, destined for the protection of the commerce of Great Britain; and the commanders of H. M. Ships will give orders that every legal protection be afforded to the Dutch vessels which may sail under English convoy.

The Prince Regent will always show himself disposed to grant the assistance that lies in his power to every body who may be authorised by the Dutch Government to negociate treaties with the barbarous powers,

Venerable at Sea, 16th January, 1814

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to report that the Cyane made the signal this morning at 9 a. m. for two strange sail to the N. W. to which she immediately gave chace, and the very superior sailing of the Venerable brought us within gun shot of them in the evening having left the Cyane a great distance astern. In coming up with the one the most to leeward (the night was too dark for me to distinguish their colours) wishing to spare them the consequences of a conflict so unequal, I hailed them twice to surrender but the evasive answers that I received obliged us to fire into her upon which the Enemy bore up and with all sails set attempted to board us; a rashness, by which she suffered much.

The promptitude with which Captain Worth repulsed the attempt to board was not less remarkable than the celerity with which he threw his men on board of the Frigate and lowered her colours. She proves to be the Alcmene, a fine French frigate of 44 Guns, having when she commenced the action a compliment of 319 men, commanded by Captain Ducrest de Villeneuve, an officer of great merit & who was wounded in the boarding.

It is to his obstinate resistance, aided by the obscurity of the night, that the other Frigate owes its escape for the present, but I have reason to hope that the Cyane may keep her in sight till I have taken on board the Prisoners, and repaired the slight damage I have sustained in my rigging whilst the enemy were boarding.

Our loss consists in two seamen killed and four wounded; that of the Enemy in two officers of Marines and 30 seamen killed and 50 wounded.

Lieutenant G. Luke whom I have put on board the Frigate, is an officer of great merit, who has served with me twenty years.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) P. S. DURHAM
Rear Admiral.

Another letter from Admiral Durham dated at sea 20th January announces the Capture of the Iphegenia French Frigate of the first class, having a crew of 325 men, commanded by Captain Emerie—quite new—as was also it consort the Alcmene. They had left Cherbourg on the 20th October last on a six months cruize. The same Gazette announces the capture of the Jason French privateer of 14 guns from Bourdeaux to New York with a cargo of Wine, silks, &c. and that of another privateer of 14 Guns called the Ville de L'Orient.

H. Highness Prince Swarzenberg has published the following proclamation:

Frenchmen! you are excited to revolt; your Government gives encouragement to Plots which have for their object the opposition of the inhabitants of the departments occupied by the allies to their cause. They endeavour to seduce you by fallacious promises; by means which but too clearly prove the weakness of the power which employs them.

You suffer by the presence of innumerable armies—It belongs to your Government alone to terminate your misfortunes—He will restore you to repose in accepting the Peace offered to him by Europe.

The allies do not contemplate the Conquest of France, but they will make Peace only on such terms as shall secure to France durable tranquillity. The sacrifices you make are but transient. The good that will result from the efforts of so many nations will be lasting.

Frenchmen! your existence and national independenc will be secured with ours, you will no longer behold the purest blood of your Sons, flow for interests which are foreign to you.

Peace alone can make the allied armies quit the Territory of France. Fresh Battalions already cover the roads from Germany, Belgium, Spain, and Italy.

Frenchmen! Raise your voice in favour of the Peace of Europe, for that Peace the only object of the Sovereigns, the only one worthy of yours Prayers. Demand of your Government the Restoration of your Colonies, the opening of your Ports, the liberty of Commerce. These advantages are offered to you, whatever you do to support the War will turn against yourselves, and each mistaken or seduced individual will expose himself to certain destruction.

Head-Quarters at Troyes, 10th March 1814.

(Signed) MAR. P. SCHWARTZENBERG.

FLORENCE, 10th February.

Baron Pocrio Counsellor of state of H. M. the King of the two Sicilies, advocate General of the tribunal of abrogation at Naples, and Royal commissary of the southern departments of the Kingdom of Italy, published here, on the 7th the following proclamation:—

To the people of the southern departments of the Kingdom of Italy;—

A treaty of peace concluded with H. M. the Emperor of Austria and the allied sovereigns puts His Majesty the King of the two Sicilies provisionally in possession of the Roman states, of Tuscany, and of the southern departments of the Kingdom of Italy. The armistice concluded with England, and which must soon be followed by peace, adds to this advantage the liberty of the seas and the flourishing state of commerce. The people of this fine part of Italy well know how to appreciate the present and future advantages which this important change secures to them. They will be mindful of their duties. H. M. the King will observe, on his part, in all their extent, the engagements that he has contracted. He owes to his glory the exterior safety of the countries which he has occupied. His armies are concentrated on the Po, and keep the theatre of war far from your countries. His justice requires that he should guarrantee your welfare. A Supreme council of administration already established resides at Rome, and will direct the civil affairs, finances and justice. His heart will prescribe to him, to labour for your happiness.—Already royal commissaries, provided will full and sufficient powers, are going through your country to take notice of your wants, to learn by the organ of the council of departments what are your desires, and to propose useful alterations. Such is the Mission which H. M. has honored me with to you. I have been ordered to announce to you as follows.

H. M. guarrantees upon his honor and his loyalty the places of the minister of religion, the public establishments, the safety of persons and property. He proclaims and protects the liberty of commerce, by land and by sea; with all friendly and neutral nations. This monarch desires that the vacant places in the department may be filled up by persons chosen exclusively from the midst of you; and that there be not laid upon your country any new imposition; that the taxes which experience has shewn to be hurtful and oppressive be abolished or diminished. People of the southern departments of Italy give yourselves up to gratitude, not that it make it your duty, but that the benefits of H. M. will not fail to inspire you with. These sentiments will make you appreciate your situation, and will carry you generous actions, worthy the Italian name. Your political independance, the first want of nations, will depend upon your conduct. You will infallibly obtain it, if your zeal & your efforts second the plan of H. M. and the allied sovereigns. The wisdom which characterizes their conduct, will justify your confidence and guarrantee your happiness.

(Signed) JOSEPH POCRIO

Ancona 31st January 1814.

MARCH, 5th.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE ARMY, OF THE 23D FEBRUARY.

Since the last news from the army Marshal Blucher has effected his junction with the corps of generals Bulow, Winzingerode, Stregonow, Woronzow, and Prince Bernard of Weimar. Having by these reinforcements encreased his army to 130,000 men he has marched upon Sezanne, pushing his advanced posts to Montmirail and beyond. By this march the French army commanded by the Emperor Napoleon, in person, being uncovered on its left flank, and menaced in its rear, has determined to commence its retreat with all expedition. Prince Swartzenbourg is in pursuit of him.

Extract of a letter from Chamount 27th February 1814,

Whilst the principal allied army under the orders of Field Marshal Prince Swartzenbourg retired to Colombe, a mile behind Bar-Sur-Aube, Field Marshal Blucher in conformity to a concerted plan pushed his army in advance and having made a junction with the corps of general Bulow, Winzingerode, Strogonow, Woronzow and Prince Bernard de Weimar by which his corps d'Armee had increased to 120 or 130,000 men has marched upon Sezanne, from which he has advanced towards Montmerail, these distinct operations of our armies have determined the Emperor Napoleon, who had followed but very cautiously the principal army, as far as Bar-Sur-Aube, and who saw the danger to which his left flank and rear would be exposed if he advanced further, not only to halt but to retire with precipitation. In consequence of this movement the head-quarters of Field Marshal Prince Swartzenbourg returned to day to Bar-Sur-Aube and the army will attack the corps which it may find opposed to it. The head-quarters of his majesty, the Emperor of Austria remain at present, here.

His Serene highness the Prince Governor General has received to day by express the following news from P. Swartzenburg.

Head-Quarters Bar-Sur-Aube Feb. 28th.

To avoid all trifling articles, which can be of no use to the end of our operations I have with drawn the principal army to a concentrated position behind the Aube, whilst Marshal Blucher crossed the Aube on the 24th at Baudemont to attack Marshal Marmont, who has been since that time at Sezanne, and afterwards commence its offensive operations in concert with General Winzingerode and Bulow. The enemy has only followed the principal army with the corps of Marshals Victor, Oudinot and Macdonald, and the cavalry corps of Generals Milhaud and Nansouty on the two roads from Troyes to Bar-Sur-Aube, and Bar-Sur-Seine.

Yesterday the enemy debouched from Bar-Sur-Aube, and immediately occupied the height of Arsonval & the wood of [illegible] attacked him with the 5th & 6 [illegible] ed in the first place to [illegible] the height of Ave [illegible] that by favor of the [illegible] wing with great spiri [illegible] of cavalry, whilst the In [illegible] genstein fell back on the re [illegible] zagoff, Gen. Pahlen supporte [illegible] of Wurtemberg marched by the [illegible] erillier & Trannes on the enemy's rear. At the same time that Count Pahlen made this movement, the whole of the infantry and reserve attacked the enemy at the point of the bayonet on these heights and dislodged him from this fine position making him sustain a considerable loss. The enemy endeavoured then by a spirited attack of cavalry, which he repeated three times to support his troops which were falling back, but the well directed fire of the Russian artillery which continued to play upon his crowded masses, with the greatest intrepidity, order and coolness, throughout the thick of the battle, sowed disorder and confusion throughout the enemy's ranks.

The enemy endeavoured then to maintain himself on the last height in advance of Bar-Sur-Aube. A well organized flank attack of General Folkman combined with another under the orders of the Bavarian Colonel de Hert[illegible] supported by the cavalry of F. M. L. [illegible] also of this last position; [illegible] followed the ene[illegible], and the [illegible] e town of [illegible]. General [illegible] heavy arti[illegible] carried the [illegible] victory com[illegible] low the ad[illegible] The Cavalry are still in pursuit of the [illegible] am expecting eve[illegible]ry moment a more detailed report.

SHWARTZENBURG.

VIENNA FEBRUARY 26TH.

The following account has been received here of the events which have lately occurred with the armies

F. M. Blucher had ordered the pursuit of the enemy after his retreat from Chalons, by Generals Sacken and York who followed him by Dormans and Montmirel as far as Chateau-Thierry and Ferte-Sous-Jouarre.

The Emperor Napoleon who, returning from Troyes, marched upon Nogent, and whose flanks and rear were threatened by this bold measure of M. Blucher's set out in haste from Nogent with a great part of his army and the greatest part of his guards and advanced in the night of the 9th by Sezanne upon Champeaubert. This movement determined M. Blucher, who was at Vertus, to recal the corps of generals York and Sacken—In consequence general Sacken returned by the road of Montmirel and general York by Viffert. Montmirel having been already occupied by the enemy, general Sacken was also obliged to proceed by Viffert, to form a junction with general York, on the Marne.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

During these forced marches, rendered extremely distressing by the bad state of the cross roads, some hundreds of Prisoners fell into the hands of the enemy, among whom was general Olsieff, and some pieces of Cannon, which could not be brought off.

In the meantime the army under the orders of F. M. Prince of Swartzenberg attacked Nogent and Bray, with the view, if circumstances should render it necessary, of prosecuting his operations on the left bank of the Seine, & made himself master of these two places, as well as o the two bridges over the Seine. Nogent, where the enemy defended himself with the greatest obstinacy to maintain this important post having barricaded all the streats, was carried by our troops with heroick valour.

The light division under the command of F. M. L. Prince Maurice Lichtenstein took possession of Auxerre and afterwards continued its march along the banks of the Yonne towards the Seine.

VIENNA 1st MARCH.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE ARMIES

The movements which the enemy had undertaken, since his march by Montmirail and la Ferte-sous-Jouarre, with the body of his forces towards Chaumes determined T. M. Prince Schwartzenberg, General in chief of the allied armies, to withdraw towards the left bank of the Seine the corps of Generals Wittgenstein and Wrede, which had been sent to the right bank to observe the enemy, and who were attacked on the 17th by very superior forces.

After that these two corps at the end of a very smart action in which the advanced guard of the corps of Wittgenstein wae obliged to yield to the Superiority of the enemy, had effected their retreat beyond the Seine, the enemy the next day advanced towards Montereau and deployed a force of from 50 to 60 thousand men before that point, where the Prince Royal of Wirtemburg with a part part of his troops still occupied the heights upon the right bank of the Seine, which command the City and the bridge. —Notwithstanding the disadvantage of this position, the attacks of the enemy were repulsed with an heroic bravery, three times that they were repeated; and his R. H. only retired at the beginning of the night before the superior forces of the enemy upon the left bank of the Seine agreeable to the order he had received for that purpose.

In order to the plan of the enemy, which was to act with a great superiority of force against several bodies, and to avoid partial actions, the F. M. Prince Schwartzenberg engaged F. M. Blucher who had united all his corps near Châlons, to go with his army to Arcis-Sur-Aube, & from thence to Mery, whilst at the same time the principal army should reassemble near Troyes, whither the head-quarters of F. M. Prince of Schwartzenberg had been transferred on the 19th. According to this deposition, the forces of the allies are now as concentrated as it is possible to be.

The General Count de Winzingerode has been since the taking of Soissons on the 14th sent with his corps d' armeé upon the Marne, to cover the road from Paris to Châlons.

The army of General Bulow, the corps of General Tettenborn and Strogonoff are advancing in the same direction, and are already arrived upon the heights of Soissons and Reims.

TROYES,—February 19th.

Head-Quarters, Bray-Sur-Seine 17th Feb.

The allied armies pursue their operations with the same vigour and unanimity which have distinguished all the events of this gigantic campaign. All the efforts of the enemy have been useless; and the actions which have taken place on the 11th 12th and 13th at Montmiriel and in the environs of Chateau Thierry, between the united forces of Napoleon and a weak part of the army of F. M. Blucher, have only been able momentarily to arrest the latter. Some isolated corps have been surprised, and have been obliged to turn with some loss into the direction of Châlons; but the approach of General Baron de Winzingerode, who has taken 4000 men at Soissons, has obliged the enemy to retire with precipitation; and the army of Marshal Blucher, after its junction with the corps of General Winzingerode, 80,000 men strong, has resumed the offensive, and pursues the enemy with vigour upon the Paris road.

While these events have been passing on the right wing of the allies, their grand army has not ceased considerably to gain ground. On the 16th the grand head-quarters were moved on to Bray, and the advanced guard is but at a very little distance from Paris. Napoleon threatened and close pressed on all sides, knows no longer which army to oppose, and having seen the actual state of affairs, we must expect very decisive events in a short time.

A Courier has been appointed who will set out every day from Châlons-Sur-Marne, and will go directly to Francfort, passing by Nancy.

CHAUMONT, 28TH FEBRUARY.

The Austro Bavarian corps d'armée under the order of Count Wrede, and that of Count Wittgenstein had yesterday under the command of Field Marshal Prince of Schwartzenberg, a very brilliant affair with a corps d'armée which we commute at 20,000 men, commanded by Marshal Victor. The enemy were overthrown at all points and Bar-sur-Aube was carried by assault in spite of the most vigorous resistance.

The Courier that the Field Marshal sent here at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon to carry the first news, quitted the field of battle before the action was over; so that we expect further consequences, which must be much more decisive, as General Pahlen has been detached with a body of cavalry to the rear of the enemy to cut off his retreat upon Vandeuvres.

Field Marshal Prince of Schwartzenberg has been struck by a spent ball, which has made a contusion in his arm. Count Wittgenstein has been slightly wounded.

The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg and General Count Guilay are to attack the enemy to day at Bar-sur-Seine.

1st MARCH.

The affair that the Generals Counts Wittgenstein and Wrede had on the 27th at Bar-sur-Aube, was extremely hot. The enemy during eight hours opposed a resistance which bordered on despair. He was at length overthrown and forced to abandon the village of Vandeuvres, which on that occasion was burnt.

H. M. the King of Prussia assisted at this engagement, being constantly in the middle of his tiralleurs, and was very much exposed.

General Pahlen has made 8,00 prisoners at Vandeuvres.

H. R. H. the hereditary Prince of Wurtemberg advanced, on the 28th of February, with his corps d'armée in the direction of Bar-sur-Seine against the enemy, whom he met at Champignol; but he did not stay there, neither do we believe that he will make a stand at Bar-sur-Seine.

Field Marshal Blucher united near Vertus and Montmirail with the corps of Langeron, Winzengerode, Bulow, Woronzow and the Saxons; and on the 28th, he entered Meaux with all these corps.

The Emperor Napoleon has gone to meet him by forced marches, to avoid being cut off. The Field Marshal waits for him with the greatest calmness, and reports that he is perfectly secure himself.

The Head-quarters of the Emperors on the 5th were still at Chaumont.

LONDON, 8TH MARCH.

Six companies of the 54th Regiment, 1,500 volunteers from the militia, and about 400 *followers* (nomme du train) embarked last week for the army of Lord Wellington,

According to the bulletin published the day before yesterday upon the health of the King, H. M. is constantly under the influence of his malady; but his bodily health is the same, and H. M. has passed the last month in a state of constant tranquility.

The court Gazette has published a report upon the taking of the *Clorinde*, of which the following is an extract.

H. M. Ship Eurotas, Plymouth.

SOUND, 1st MARCH,

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that H. M. Ship under my command, seperated from the Rippon on Monday evening, the 21st of last month, giving chase to a vessel which was found to be a swedish merchant vessel. On friday the 25th while endeavouring to rejoin the Rippon, being then in lat. 47. 40 north, and long. 9-30 west, we discovered a sail to leeward and gave her chase we soon discovered that she was an enemy's frigate, and that she was manoeuvering to avoid the action to which we wished to force her; but our sailing being greatly superior, we came up towards 5 o'clock passing under her poop, hailing her, and commencing a close action. In passing by the (hossoir) we received her broadside and our mizen mast was carried away.

The enemy disengaged herself from us, and the officers and men of the Eurotas renewed the action with the most determined bravery, the enemy returning our fire with spirit and bravery. We succeeded in making her again, and afterwards placed ourselves a longside. At 20 minutes after 6, our main mast fell over the side, our mizen mast falling at the same time. At 50 past 6 our fore mast fell, and the enemy's main mast fell almost immediately after. At 10 minutes after 7, he slackened his fire, but having his fore mast still standing, he succeeded with his fore sail in getting out of the reach of our guns

I was then so exhausted by the loss of blood, occasioned by wounds which I had received at the beginning of the action, that I found it impossible to remain any longer on deck.

We remained in sight of the enemy during the night; but to the great mortification of every one on board, we discovered two sails to leeward, which proved to be the Dryad and the Achates, and as they came up with the enemy, (from whom we were then only about 4 or 5 miles off) before we could reach her we were deprived of the pleasure of seeing her surrender to us.

The enemy's frigate is the Clorinde, commanded by Capth. Dennis Legard, carrying 44 guns, and 4 brass swivels upon each deck, with her compliment complete of 360 picked men.

It is with sincere regret that I add that our loss has been considerable, having 20 Killed and 40 wounded.

I learn from M. Gerrard, one of the French officers, that they reckon their loss at 120 men, on board the Clorinde.

(Then follows a praise of the crew &c.)

J. PHILLIMORE Capt.

The brave Captain Phillimore landed at Plymouth on the 3d; happily his wounds are not dangerous. A ball has been extracted from him, and his health is satisfactory. The Clorinde was conducted to Portsmouth by the Dryad. When this frigate was taken, she was returning to Brest after a cruize of 4 months.

The French frigate the Syrius, which left Brest at the same time with her is still at sea, and we hope she will not escape our cruizers.

NEWS FROM THE ARMIES.

The grand army under marshal Schwartzenberg has retaken its old position on the Seine. F. M. Blucher after having passed the Marne at Fierté-Sous-Jouarre, seeing himself followed in that direction by Napoleon, very prudently retired upon the corps of Winzingerode and Bulow, which were under his orders, and posted in the environs of Soissons.

Napoleon, after having also passed the Seine at Fierté-Sous-Jouarre, took the route across the fields from Reims to Laon. Blucher followed this movement posted himself at Laon, offering battle to Napoleon who had his head-quarters at Bray in Laonnois.

A Courier which was yesterday received from General Count Lieutenant Prieft announces that the French army is retiring upon Coucy, while the guard, to mask this movement, has taken the direction of Châlons. It is not yet known whether this retrogade movement of the French army is merely a march, or whether it is the consequence of an action it has had, to its disadvantage with the army of Blucher, which we hope it is.

The Russian guards and the Reserves take today the position of Bar-Sur-Aube, while the principal army makes a side march by its right, and places itself between Troyes and Arcis, to appuy the operations of the army of Silesia.

Our southern army, more than 7,000 strong, is in full march against that of Marshal Augereau, who, after his advance in the neighbourhood of Geneva, is now retiring with the greatest precipitation. We therefore hope in a few days to be on the heights of Lyons.

P. S. There has really been a great battle between Blucher and Napoleon. It has terminated entirely to the advantage of F. M. Blucher.

ORDER.

Considering the order and instruction for the levée in masse, published on the 6th March by the general Commandant of the 6th Military Division, Alix, we order as follows:

Art. 1st Every individual taken with arms in his hand, making part of the levée in masse, shall be treated as a prisoner of war, and conducted into the provinces at a distance from the states of the allied powers. Every inhabitant of a Town or the country who shall have killed or wounded a soldier of the allied armies shall be brought before a military commission and shot within 24 hours.

2d. Every commune when the alarm bell shall be sounded for the purpose of raising the people, shall be delivered up to the flames.

3d. Every commune in which an assassination shall be committed shall be responsible for the fact. It shall be put under a contribution in the following proportion. The communes of above 20,000 inhabitants, of 500,000 francs; those from 10 to 20,000 inhabitants, of 300,000 frs; those from 5000, to 1500 inhabitants of 100,000 frs; and those below 1500 inhabitants in a proportion analogous to their means.

4th. Every commandant of a corps is authorised to carry this measure into execution, and to take hostages chosen from among the Chief Citizens, who shall be sent to the rear of the Army until the contribution shall be paid, and the guilty delivered up.

5th Every commune, whose inhabitants shall actually go en masse against the allied troops, shall be given up to pillage and the flames.

6th. Every Courier of orders tending to cause the execution of one of the dispositions provided by the publication of general Alix of the 6th March, shall be considered as a spy, and instantly shot.

7th. All the French prisoners in the power of the allies shall answer for every violent act that shall be permitted against the soldiers whom the fate of arms shall cause to fall into the power of the French Armies.

Wishing on the other side to protect the peaceable citizens, we renew, at the same time that we command the publication of the present order, all the former ordinances published upon the maintenance of discipline. The Commandants of Corps of the Allied Armies will be careful to execute them. Moveable columns shall be formed to execute and support the measures ordered

The present order shall be published, and stuck up throughout the whole extent of the 18th Military division which the allies occupy or shall here after occupy and wherever the generals or administrators shall publish orders conformable to these abovementioned; published in the 18th Military division.

Head Quarters Troyes, 10th March 1814.

THE GENERAL IN CHIEF OF THE GRAND ALLIED ARMY MARSHAL PRINCE OF SCWARZENBERG.

DRESDEN, 14th MARCH.

H. Excellency the Prince Governor General notified a disposition of the Emperor of Russia by which H. M. to testify his satisfaction with the zeal and forwardness which have been shown in the organization of the Saxon volunteers, has ordered that that corps be, without loss of time, united to his guard.

BRUXELLS, 17th MARCH.

To day the French made a Sortie from Antwerp, and advanced as far as great Willebroch, where there were but 20 men of our troops; but at the noise of the discharge of the muskets, from 5 to 600 men who were in the neighbourhood, run and marched against the enemy. The action was brisk enough; we had some men wounded. The loss of the enemy is from 2 to 300 prisoners, besides killed and wounded.

DE HOEF, 16th MARCH.

To day a Regiment of Don Cossacks arrived here, who will be followed by another tomorrow.

DE SCHAFHOUSE, 17th MARCH,

Part of the Russian and Italian legion entered Switserland yesterday by Stein; it is proceeding to join the corps of field-marshal Lieutenant count Bubna.

UPPER RHINE, 7th MARCH,

A letter from Basle of the 17th speaks of a conspiracy which was discovered at Muhlhausen, and which had for its object to massacre the few troops which are in the town, &c. &c. The inhabitants, it is added, have been discovered, and 1500 muskets were found concealed in a single house. The discovery of this plot has been followed by a great number of arrests.

We flatter ourselves that the fortress of Besançon will not hold out long. They are there reduced, it is said, to subsist upon horse flesh.

WERZBURG, 20th MARCH.

A few days ago arrived here a very fine part of Russian artillery, composed of 36 pieces of cannon, for the most part of large calibre, with a suitable number of tumbrils.

FRANCFORT 21st MARCH.

NEWS FROM THE ARMIES

We have received from the head-quarters of F. M. Blucher, the folloving detailed relation of the brilliant victory gained on the 9th over the French Army. The F. M. esteems himself so much the more fortunate, as this victory cost him but few men, while the loss of the French Armies has been very considerable.

After a series of actions which have constantly taken place since the 4th between the two armies who were in presence of each other, F. M. Blucher concentrated his on the 6th and 7th in the environs of Laon.

On the 7th the Emperor Napoleon attacked with all his forces those of the general of cavalry Baron Winzengerode, which were supported by the General of Infantry Baron Sacken. The well directed fire of the artillery and some charges of cavalry; conducted with as much intrepidity as skill, held in the enemy, who was very superior in number. He on this occasion experienced a considerable loss, while ours was insignificant. Marshal Victor, and Generals Grouchy and Axelmans have been wounded.

The army of F. M. Blucher on the 8th occupied the following position: the corps of General Bulow was at Laon & upon the platform of the mountain upon which that city is built. The corps of General Langeron, Sacken and Winzingerode formed the right wing; those of Generals York, and Kleist formed the left wing.

On the morning of the 9th the enemy, who advanced by the road of Soissons, profited by a thick mist to make himself master of the suburbs of Ardon and Semilly (at the foot of the mountain.) As soon as the mist cleared up the corps of generals Winzingerode and Bulow received orders to assume the offensive. The enemy being attacked, was repulsed as far as Lamiscourt.

The marshal having perceived at 3, oclock that the French army were advancing by the road of Reims, gave orders also to the left wing to commence the attack as soon as the corps of generals Sacken and Langeron, which should serve him for a reserve, were arrived. Night came on. A french detachment was at the point of seizing the village of Athies; already a part of the army had lit its fires of bivouac, when prince William of Prussia, and the generals Horn and Ziethen, whose divisions formed, with the corps of Kleist, and that under the orders of General York, after having manoeuvered with a promptitude and a precision which left nothing to be desired, found themselves all of a sudden in the front and rear of the enemy, who believed himself in perfect safety. From this moment the greatest disorder took place in the enemy's army. It began it's retreat with the greatest precipitation. Never was a night attack better conducted. As firing had been forbidden, the bayonet only was made use of. The enemy's batteries were taken immediately after the first discharge.

The corps of marshal Marmont, and of General Arrighi are entirely destroyed. At the departure of the courier 46 guns, 50 ammunition waggons, and 2,000 prisoners were already in the power of marshal Blucher. Theyare still continually bringing in soldiers found in the woods.

The F. M. greatly praises the generals who were in this action; but he makes particular mention of H. H. Prince William, to whom is to be attributed a great part of this victory.

On the 10th our centre and our left wing were attacked; but it was of no consequence, and it appeared that the Emperor had only ordered that attack to relieve his right wing, which since the evening of the 9th had been pressed. The French army began on the night of the 11th, its retreat by Chavignon, (the road from Laon to Loissons whither our light troops pursued him.

One of the most important military acts of this campaign is the taking of la Fere by the corps of general Bulow. On the 26th February general Thumen received orders to attack that place, where were a foundery of guns, and an arsenal well mounted. He Bombarded it for 5 hours, and was on the point of assaulting it, when the general Pommereuil, the French commandant, demanded a conference. On the 29th he signed a convention for the surrender of the place. The half of the garrison, 500 men of the old troops, were set at liberty after having engaged by writing to serve no more during the present war. 500 men of the national guard were disarmed and sent back to their homes. The arsenal was committed to the Prussians, with every thing that was found there without reckoning the artillery on the ramparts, there were found there 100 metal guns, thousands of muskets and sabres, three millions of flints, bars of iron, and a quantity of military utensils,

All these things are valued at six millions of crowns of Prussia.

The fortress of Custrin has also surrendered; it will be committed on the 20 of this month to the corps which is besieging it.

The garrison are prisoners of war and will remain in Prussia until the peace.

The fortress of Glogau and the citadel of Erfurt will not hold out much longer; the commandants have already made proposals of capitulation.

H. Excellency M. Le baron de Wessenberg is arrived here, coming from London.

English Extracts.

ANECDOTES OF GEMERAL MOREAU.

A very interesting little volume has been just published by Mr. Swinine, a Russian Gentleman appointed to accompany General Moreau from America to the continent. It contains many intereresting particulars concerning that illustrious and lamented individual, which will be read with peculiar satisfaction. The disasters which the French armies experienced in Russia affected him very much, and he was greatly irritated against Buonaparté, who, in that enterprize, equally barbarous and senseless, had sacrified the flower of the French warriors. He often said, speaking of Buonaparté "that man heaps shame and opprobrium on the French name. He lays up no store for my unhappy country the hatred and curses of the universe. The French will soon be worse treated even than the Jews; more [illegible] than that very nation, proscribed [illegible] the contempt and anathemas of every other people." On his arrival in Sweden, and along the whole track of his journey to the Emperor Alexander's head quarters, then in Bohemia, he was received with an enthusiasm, and an ardour, that can hardly be described. In Prussia, the innkeepers refused his money—the postmasters furnished him their best horses—the proprietors of castles in the neighbourhood of his route were waiting at the relays to offer their services, and scarcely did his carriage stop an instant any where, but it was surrounded by a multitude eager to see and applaud him. He was far from ascribing to himself all this homage. "These good people," said he, "prove by all these demonstrations, the hatred they bear to Buonaparté, and the desire which animates them to be for ever freed from him."

Few men were more limited then he was in his personal wants. He could do without every thing that was not strictly necessary. A servant was to him almost a superfluity. When Mr. Swinine testified his astonishment at seeing him so independent he answered, "such should be the life of a military man; he must know how to bear the want of every thing; never be discouraged by privations; it is thus that we made war; the General in Chief had scarcely a single carriage. Our baggage never encumbered our march; and on our retreat we were never hampered with those numerous equipages which occasion the loss of more men to an army than a retreat does."

He had a way of arranging his packages which deserves to be mentioned. He divided his money, his clothes, his linen, and other necessary effects, as equally as possible, and deposited portions in each of them, so that he was almost certain of not being exposed to the privations to which military men, who are less provident, must ever be exposed by the chances of war.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was among the few who were permitted to see him after he received his fatal wound. He staid nearly a quarter of an hour with him. The Prince told him he was very happy in becoming acquainted with him, but his happiness would have been still greater had he formed that acquaintance on the field of battle. The General

answered, "that they might probably meet together there in six weeks."

The following particulars, relating to his last moments, possess a melancholy interest:—

"On the 1st September the Physisians had succeeded in removing the hiccups, and he expressed a most earnest desire to be borne on to Prague; but he was so weak that we made him feel he could not bear the journey. He then said, it was perhaps possible to go by water; and enquired if there was not some point of comunication with the Moldau, maintaining, that at all events, the journey as far as that river was not too long for him to venture upon. He examiued the map several times, in order to ascertain if what he desired could be executed. He was busied in this examination, and I was alone with him, when he heard shouts which came from the street. He had the curiosity to learn the cause; and on my telling him they were occasioned by the arrival of General Vandamme, who was making his entrance into the town amidst the hootings of the multitude, he said to me, with astonishing warmth, 'It is high time that monster should be put out of condition for doing harm.' He testified the greatest pleasure on being told that Vandamme, having complained to the Grand Duke Constantine of the ill treatment they made him experience by refusing him his Aid-de-Camp, and taking him in an open carriage which might expose him to the insults of the populace, that Prince answered, "that the harshest treatment would be even generosity toward a man, sullied like him with the blackest crimes," and afterwards his Imperial Highness caused his sword to be taken from him.

The General sent Colonel Rapatel and me to go and look at Vandamme. I found him declaiming like a mad man against Buonaparte, whom he accused of having abandoned, sacrificed and betrayed him. I left this maniac in the midst of his paroxysms of fury, and returned to tell what I had seen of him.

"All night, from the 1st to the 2d of Sept. the unfortunate Moreau was restless, yet he did not seem to be in pain. He never ceased consulting his repeater, and calling sometimes Colonel Rapatel, and sometimes me, to write, after his dictation, a letter to the Emperor. At length towards seven in the morning, finding myself alone with him, he made me take up the pen, and dictated to me the following lines:—

"Sire—I descend into the grave with the same sentiments of admiration, respect, and devotedness which your Majesty inspired me with from the first moment of our interview"— * * * * *

"He had got on thus far when he closed his eyes. I thought he was meditating on what he was going to dictate to me: and I held the pen ready to follow him, but he was no more! The best, the noblest of men was no more! Death had imprinted on his countenance no sign of suffering or convulsion; he appeared as in a peaceful slumber."

THE THAMES.

Notwithstanding the heavy thaw of Tuesday night, an immense multitude continue to assemble between London and Blackfriars Bridge. Booths, hoisting the flags of all nations, and painted with *Cherokee* taste, every where gladdened the sight, while bands of Pandean minstrels, relieved by the dulcet [illegible] the *tin* trumpet from all sides, delight[illegible]

In the centre of the river a narrow stream defied the power of the frozen region, and marked the path where once the current ran. This interruption, however, so far from impeding the gambols of the day increased the sport, and added to the profit of the Stewards of the scene. A few small planks in some cases, and an old boat or two in others, with the simple addition of *Charon's fare*, kept the Communication entire and enlivened the pastime.

In some parts of the stream, where the width of unfrozen water admitted it, boats completely bent for sail with their full equipment, attracted the heedless throng. In these were placed food for the hungry, and for the thirsty relief; *gin* and *gingerbread*, with *other cordials*, were there on Sale at a moderate price—"*Ubi mel ibi apes.*" The crowd poured towards the magnetic point with extraordinary avidity. Men, women, and Children were often seen in one promiscuous heap—Although it is impossible not to feel anxious to afford every opportunity of cheering, by playful pastime, the nipping Severity of the Season, yet we cannot disengage our mind from the hazardous consequences of such an exhibition, as we are now noticing.

Between the bridges the river is entirely covered not with a regular even frozen Surface, but with an incongruous accumulation of icy fragments & congeled piled Snow, which, during the partial thaw, was disengaged up the river and wafted downwards; this having been intercepted by the intervention of the bridges, and partially united by the frost of the last two or three days, has completely covered the Surface of the water. It is yet extremely dangerous, and was in many places last night set in motion by the influx of the tide, and carried with extreme velocity against the piers of the bridges. Some watermen, more foolhardy than others, ventured to cross opposite Temple gardens, and one of them nearly lost his life by the experiment. The public ought carefully to prevent the young and thoughtless part of the Community from indulging in experiments of this description, which may terminate in the most fatal manner.

The instruments employed by Buonaparte, in executing a treaty with Ferdinand the Seventh, were the Duke del Carlos, a Grandee of Spain of the first Class, known to possess a great influence over the Prince, and General Clarke, Duke of Feltre. The mind of Ferdinand the seventh having been previously filled with jealousies & suspicions of the English, and thus prepared for the purpose, the Duke del Carlos was appointed the negociator on the part of Ferdinand, and General Clarke on the part of Napoleon, and they were sent to the Chateau de Vallencey to draw up articles, and to have the treaty signed.

The Duke of Cambridge, on his arrival at Hanover, was surprised to find, that all the Cannon of that Garrison, consisting of fine brass ordnance, had been so securely interred before the French entered it, as to be all dug up in good order the day after his arrival; and what was no uncomfortable appendage to this incident, all the fine wines belonging to the Royal cellars, having been deposited with similar care, were brough to light on the day of general rejoicing there for his Royal Highness's restoration. Libations were plentifully administered on the occasion from this rich store, which, amongst other choice kinds, is said to abound with the finest old Hock in Europe.

FRANCE.

The excavations among the ruins of Pompeii continue to be prosecuted with much industry, and a great number of workmen have been constantly employed within the last twelve months. On the 21st of November several skeletons were found of inhabitants who had endeavoured to escape, perhaps after having ineffectually tried various ways of extricating themselves, for the ashes around them were ten feet deep; some of them had gold rings on their fingers, one of which resembles a serpent coiled up, and several had ear-rings with two pendents terminated by a pearl. There are similar sets of ear-rings in the cabinet of the *Bibliothèque Impériale*; they were found in an excavation made by order of General Championnet. It would seem as if all these skeletons belonged to one family: the bones of an infant so small that it could scarcely have seen the light, or perhaps it was still unborn, induce a belief that in this family there was an unfortunate mother who was flying with her child from the effects of the eruption. A slave seems to have been charged with the family treasure contained in a cloth folded several times around it: the external surface is calcined, but the interior bands are still entire. Its contents were about three hundred pieces of silver coin; and eight of gold. Pompeii affords a mine which will long supply ample funds of instruction and amusement to the learned. The new Neapolitan government intend to clear away the rubbish from around the walls in the first instance; and when these are well defined, the different streets and squares will be traced, and the houses and buildings more easily examined: the excavations around the walls have been, as might be expected, unproductive; but this is not the case with those which were made at the same time in the *Via Consularis*, leading from Naples to Pompeii. Several monuments are already described, such as the tombs of the family of Arria; the *hemicycle*, or semicircular bench, of a form so elegant that the priestess Mammia had established it to serve as a resting-place to the inhabitants of Pompeii, near the place which a decree of the Decurli had appointed for her sepulture. Within this few months, four tombs have been discovered two of them are of a remarkable form and placed within separate inclosures; the first is decorated with bas-reliefs, which represent the games of the Gladiators, and the hunting-matches which were exhibited to the populace in the amphitheatre, to fender the funeral of the defunct more magnificent. The bas-relief in which the Gladiators are represented, also exhibits inscriptions traced with a pencil in a black colour. Time and the action of heat have obliterated a great part; but what remains still furnishes us with some additional particulars as to the Gladiators. This tomb is square, and the roof is in steps like that of king Mausolus. Probably the statue which must have terminated his pyramid will be found The second tomb is round, like those of Cecilia Metella, near Rome, and Manutius Plancus at Gaeta. The bas-reliefs which adorn the wall of the inclosure consists of mystic allegories relative to the state of souls after death, which announces that he who was buried within it studied sacred mysteries, and the dogmas of some philosophical sect. The third form is a cippus, but of a very agreable form: it covered the remains of a priestess of Ceres. A fourth tomb has been discovered, but it has not yet been entirely cleared.

The Chinese gong has lately undergone an analysis by Dr. Thomson, who states it to be composed of 80 parts of copper with 20 of tin. The composition of which our bells and the guns commonly denominated brass cannon are formed something very similar, except that we believe in some bells a small proportion of zinc is introduced. The gong is very brittle, although at a certain temperature it is perfectly malleable; and what is somewhat difficult of explanation, possesses a specific gravity which is much greater than would be at first supposed from knowing that of the two metals of which it is composed. Its specific gravity is 8953. It is by far the most sonorous compound with which we are acquainted, and is still used as a military alarmbell in many parts of Asia. It is worthy of notice, that the defensive armour and offensive instruments of the ancients were formed from a similar composition.

PARLIAMENTARY CRITICISM.

SIR WM. GARROW AND SIR S. ROMILLY.

It is a common remark among those who are much acquainted with the House of Commons, that the Lawyers are the worst speakers in that assembly. This is not to be understood as if the gentlemen of a profession whose business is to talk had less to say than a merchant or a country gentleman; the fault is, that they talk too much, and that their technical habits are so intermixed with all their opinions, that they can scarcely discuss a question of peace or war without reference to a Term-Report, or without wishing to raise a point of mere verbal construction. Accustomed in their courts to consider every matter of equal importance, they adopt the same earnest tone and stiff solemnity of manner, whether they are disputing about violated morality or insulted liberty, or about a petty affray where a hat, value one shilling, has been torn in the scuffle. I do not blame them for this: it is the duty and dignity of the law to entertain with respect and attention all those who appeal to it, and to deem nothing unimportant which affects the rights of a free man; it is, therefore the duty of the legal advocate to urge every client's claim with all his power, well knowing that to every man his own particular case is of the highest and nearest concern. Yet, it is obvious, that the habits of thinking and speaking induced by such a system can never be endured out of their particular place: that, especially in a National Council, the same interest can never be attached to a turnpike-bill,—which is a paltry job between two parishes,—and a ministerial measure, which may affect the happiness of half the world. But, perhaps, the most unpleasing trait about a Lawyer in Parliament is the manner of his address. He is sure to fall into one of two faults: if he is what is called a *Nisi-Prius* Lawyer and has been in the continual habit of *talking* over juries, he will in that case shew a vulgar consequence of demeanour, an ungentlemanly air, as of one who is dispensing information, a ridiculous anxiety to explain and illustrate what his auditors understand as well as himself, and lastly, an overacted passion, which, however it may now and then impose upon an undiscerning jury, is at once ludicrous and insulting when played before a body of well-educated and experienced men. If he is a Term Lawyer, or one chiefly occupied in arguing points of law before the Bench, then, indeed, he will not be so offensive, but he will be utterly uninteresting; he will be dry and logical, never advancing even a common-place without an authority, raising up objections which could occur to nobody but himself, merely to put them down again, and subdividing a minute point of debate into endless fragments, which none but the microscopic eye of a practised barrister can see. The House sleep—he goes on:—they wake at his twentieth head, and are forced to cough him into silence. Is it then impossible for a lawyer to rise above the trammels of his profession? Does his profession necessarily preclude all knowledge and all manner but those which seem more peculiarly to belong to it? The science of the law, to be rightly so called, comprehends not merely the acquaintance with judicial decisions, with statutes and the routine of the Courts, but a knowledge of the times and circumstances under which the laws were made, of the reasoning on which they were founded, and of the benefit which they have produced. I know very well, that it is not the business of a judge or an advocate to disturb an established rule, but it is the duty of both to understand all its relations, and if necessary to procure, or at least to recommend with all their authority, the abrogation of such a law. The lawyer also should be thoroughly conversant with men; he should be able to detect equally the partialities of a complainant and the sophistries of the accused. I do not allude to the nauseous fallacies which low minds and scoundrel habits have recourse to for puzzling a cause:—such knowledge is almost beneath a gentleman:—but he should be able, from an enlarged view of human motives, to discover and explain all those minute feelings which exasperate an injury to the mind of the sufferer, which diminish and excuse it to the mind of the inflictor. As the variety of subjects which will from time to time occupy his attention is almost boundless, so ought also his knowledge to be: as he will have to address men of various dispositions and various intellects, he should have at his command all the tones of eloquence, and be equally able to enforce an insinuate conviction, to direct the understanding of the reflecting, and to mould the passions of the sensitive. Such is what a perfect Lawyer ought to be. Alas! it is almost an ideal picture. This great variety of attainments is too much for the limited capacities of man; the pleader finds his mind filled, to crowding, with precedents alone, while the advocate, who determines to be eloquent, fears to look even at a peak of Blackletter, lest "he should petrify a genius to dullness." There are, however, some more capacious, intellectual which have been able to reach a distinguished eminence in all the qualities which constitute a great Lawyer; though it must be confessed that no one man has reached the very summit in all. Rome had its Scævola and Cicero: we have had our Coke and Bacon: but, then, in these instances, the lawyer were but second-rate orators, and the philosophic orators were not first-rate lawyers.

These observations may perhaps tend to shew, that the defects of Lawyers are not to be ascribed to the science itself, but to the individuals, whose powers are too finite to attain the grand height of their noble profession. I cannot better illustrate these remarks, than by the examples of two gentlemen, who have each acquired a high reputation; and who, at the same time, are so characteristically different, that it could scarcely be imagined that they have all their lives prosecuted studies of similar tendency.

Sir Wm. Garrow is an ingineous man, more skilled in human nature than legal lore; he has penetration amounting almost to intuition into the motives of vulgar depravity, and can trace a law trick though all the mazes of a pettifrogger's cunning; but his views of mankind, though accurate as far as its extent, is at the same time very confined. Who ever heard him utter a liberal and philosophical sentiment, or, in fact, any thing which might lead one to suppose that he had any notion that mankind consists of any other class of creatures besides rogues and fools, always excepting the venerable persons who happen to be Judges or Great Officers for the time being? His idea of men is about as correct as if a person should take his opinion of London from the lanes of Wapping, or deny the picturesque beauties of England, because he had been nearly choaked with fogs in the fens Lincolnshire.—I should like to know, as a mere satisfaction of curiosity, whether any process of the most sensible reasoning or any series of the best authenticated facts could convince Sir William that a Jew could be respectable or a scholar not an ideot. But this narrow-mindedness is the defect of his education; the ability with which he has improved his limited vision is all his own. His erudition or knowledge of things is still more scanty—and that snatched, not taken—seized rather from conversation than collected from study; yet what he knows he knows so perfectly, & can express so clearly, that one can see at a glance that he has only wanted the opportunity of instruction to be enabled to take rank among the enlightened thinkers and powerful reasoners. His apprehension is exceedingly rea[illegible] his power of managing his thoughts great and unencumbered, and his judgment has all the correctness of the best common sense. Such he appears at the bar of the Kings Bench, and such when, divested of his pompous canopy of be-powdered h[illegible] hair, furnished with a plain brown wig, he takes [illegible] House on Commons. He is not h[illegible] here as in his own Court unassuming opening and u[illegible] House into an admiring [illegible] chear: this *hear, hear*, is [illegible] plause, he in an instant loses all [illegible] scene before him—throws aside his cloak of h[illegible] assumes the braggart tone with which he addresses a Jury—grows more shallow and more dogmatic in the same proportion every moment—and "to suit the action to the word," accompanies his tempestuous speeches with almost threatening gesticulations. At length he sits down, having offended or amused all his auditors and what is rather curious, having completely disgusted himself. For presumptuous as is this gentleman, yet his presumption is more than equalled by his exceeding bashfulness: his rank, his astonishing successes, his talents, well known both to himself and the world, have all conspired to magnify the former failing: the latter arises partly from a restricted intercourse with society, but chiefly from his own keen sagacity. For let a silly observation or an error of ignorance escape him,—any thing which may be converted into an instrument of derision against him,—and the same intensity of sight which enables him to apprehend the defects of others makes him see his own with double precision: and being deficient in dignity of mind, he is ready to sink at an exposure which to another man would be the veriest trifle. Sir William is now, rather unexpectedly I believe to himself, advanced to the honours of his profession, and may reasonably look for still higher eminence: should that happen, he is one of those to whom it will be a benefit instead of a disservice to forget, as far as possible, his former self.

Sir Samuel Romilly, on the other hand, is one to whom no rank could give additional lustre, and from whose character to take away a sentiment or an action would be to detach a jewel from a crown: such is the general consistency and harmony of its parts. As this introduction seems to portend a very [illegible]miastic description, I will, before I proceed [illegible] I am perfectly aware of the failing usuall[illegible] his respectable lawyer. He is said [illegible], and it must be confessed that, the[illegible]ena his enlightened plans to the [illegible]-es wounded feelings, or seems to consider any opposition as somethi[illegible] difference of opinion. I have little conciliating manner would have been his purposes: for great bodies of men, duals, must be flattered into goodness: a[illegible] proach should be extended only to old offe[illegible] are past all cure. I am sorry therefore to see a defect in Sir Samuel, which may be some impediment to his objects; but I think it may be easily explained and even justified. A benevolent man, who is on the watch to be useful,—whether he retires to solitary reflection, or walks abroad among his fellow-creatures,—can hardly pass an hour in which some circumstance shall not present itself to disturb and agonize his feelings. If he is not, what many kind-hearted men are constitutionally careless; if on the contrary he is of a contemplative cast, he finds it impossible to disengage the painful idea from his mind. it haunts his dreams and even his pleasures: distresses upon distresses accumulate before his recollection or his imagination, till he is irritated into a state of torture only equalled by those sufferings of others from which it results. This at first may seem a strange dispensation, that the kind should suffer for their kindness: but who shall presume to arraign the wisdom of Nature? May not this sensation of uneasiness be the best security for the exercise of active benevolence? it is not in man to endure pain without an effort to relieve it, & every attempt which a good man makes to remove his own anxiety will be an additional instrument towards effecting the happiness of others. Such was the result of the glorious restlessness of Howard: such will be the consequence of the noble perseverance of Sir Samuel Romilly.

[illegible] for a failing which he has in[illegible]

[illegible] the duty of a legislator, which is to [illegible] and not tacitly to acquiesce in the precedents of former ages. Coming from a mind at once accurate, comprehensive, and enlarged, his sentiments have about them all the marks of wisdom, to which one would think no opposition could ever be offered, unless it is that they are not quite suited to the character of the times. I could dwell with pleasure on his political honesty to which he has perhaps sacrificed the objects of an honourable ambition; but who does know it and appreciate it as fully as myself? Who does not look on Sir Samuel Romilly as the sure refuge, either for the redress of a private injury or the exposure of a public crime? I should almost feel as if I were insulting this gentleman if I were to offer any consolation for the possible loss of a rank, which is so amply compensated by the increase of pure reputation. I should wish indeed to see the first best man of his profession occupying at some time the first rank in it, and giving dignity to some new title, which might hereafter be quoted as the heraldic name for fine sense and integrity. But this is merely a matter of taste. Sir S. Romilly has already reached the summit: no honours could add weight to his opinions in the general mind; no station could make his virtues more conspicuous. As a Ministerial Peer he might no doubt be better able to carry his schemes by the authority of votes, but as a plain Member of the Commons he is perhaps working with more valuable advantage, by impressing the excellence of his proposals on the understandings of the voters, and to a mind like his it must appear nobler to effect his purpose by the influence of reasoning, than by the force of power.

CRITICUS.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE Proprietors, BY M. D. CRUZ, Number 10 MILITARY SQUARE,
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BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Saturday, July 16, 1814.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

Saturday, 16th July 1814.

THE Madras Ships have arrived, having left England, as we apprehend, on the 20th of February—A frigate for India was expected to sail in about six weeks after them.

MADRAS.
MONDAY, JULY 4, 1814.

This morning arrived the Honourable Company's Ships Winchelsea, Captain Moffatt, Asia, Captain Tremenhere, Castle Huntley, Captain Patterson, Marquis Huntley, Captain M'Leod, Astell, Captain Hardyman, and Europe, Captain Gelston, from England, left the 22d of February.

The above Ships sailed from England under convoy of the Denmark of 74 guns, with the other Honourable Company's Ships Royal Charlotte and Surat Castle, for Batavia and China and the Glatton for St. Helena and China.—The Denmark went into the Cape, and the other Ships parted for their different destinations.

PASSENGERS,

Per Winchelsea.—Mrs. Colonel Syms, Mrs. Bell,—William Bell, Esq.—Messrs. Williams and Winch, Cadets,—Messrs. Lind and Morse, Writers,—Officers and Troops of H. M. 86th and 89th Regiments.

Per Asia.—Mrs. Garrow, Miss Ann Weston, Miss Ann Rideout, Captain J. R. Greville, Captain Thomas Shaw, Paymaster T. Perry, Lieutenant W. Keddy, 25th Regiment L. D. Lieutenant W. Campbell, Lieut. S. R. Pontz, Ensign D. McDonald, and Ensign George Madden, H. M. 30th Regiment Foot, Ensign J. Clancey. & William Howe, 1st or Royal Scots, Messrs. Philip, Burrard, and John J. D'Paiba, Cadets.

FOR BENGAL.—Miss Caroline Terenean, Miss Catherine Brown, Miss Ludisa Brown, Miss Jane Forbes, Miss Eliza Forbes, Lieutenant C. H. Hutchins, H. C. 15th Regiment N. I. Assistant Surgeon E. Impey, H. C. 6th Regt. N. C. Alexander Brown, M. D. and Lewis Daniel, Messrs. R. Delamain, John Walker, C. H. Rawlinson, J. Patton, Onslow Barker, Edward Garstin and G. H. Bonham, Cadets,—Robert Terrenean, Wm. Brown, and F. E. Forbes, Free Merchants,—Messrs. M. Bruce, Charles Phillips and H. M. Parker, Writers.—John W. Wood, Richard Lawes, B. A. Clapperton, and J. W. Fish, Free Mariners.

Per Castle Huntly,—Mrs. Burrell. Mr. Purcell, Paymaster 22d L. D. Capt. Randall, 22d L. D. Captain J. Edmonds, Mr. Anderson and Mr. R. Davidson, Assistant Surgeons, Reverend R. S. Hutchings, G. Money, Esq. Thomas Hatton, Esq. R. Scott, J. Scott J. Ferrier, J. Anderson, A. Mingay, and 7 Subalterns.

Per Marquis of Huntly.—Mrs. Campbell, Miss Boles, Miss Breithapt, Miss Fraser, Miss Vernon, Miss Wilson,— Lieut. Colonel Boles, Capt. Toriano, H. M. 24th Regiment, Ensign Paisley, H. M.—Regt. Thomas Boles. Free Mariner, T. Comolty, Free Merchant, Mr. Williams, Mr. Richards, Mr. Turnbull, and Mr. Hazelwood, Assistant Surgeons,—Mr. Rhinnis, and Mr. Scharte, Missionaries, and Mr. Bset.

Per Astle.—Mrs. Auchmuty, for Bengal,—For Madras: Mrs. Cadell, Miss Denton, Miss Boscowen Miss Bilaney. Miss Leake,—Captain Cadell, Lieut. Charter, Lieut. Chambers,—Messieurs. Humphres, Smult, Anchmuty, Crawley, Taylor, Anderson, Hill, Jarvis, Ruttan, Mitchell, Marshall, Hagshaarn, Smoult, Winfield, Michelson, Roebuck. Edwards, Maxwell, Casey, Bell, Hay, Cassan, Reay, Kinlock, Culloden, and Bauler.

Per Europe.—Miss Sophia Sweetland Miss Helen Fernar, Miss Mary Carey, Miss J. E. Pears, Miss Mary Ann Walker, Miss Harriet Smith, Miss Elizabeth Fawles, Miss J. Marshall.—Lieutenant, R. F. Fernan, Mr. D. Bailey, Rev. E. Carey, Missionary, Mr. C. Beats, Assistant Surgeon, Francis J. Boyd. R. A. MacNaughton, S. Marshall, J. Cruickshanks, J. Crowther, Ensign, F. Crowther, Lewis Burrows, H. M. 25th Light Dragoons, Alexander Shiddin, Assistant Surgeon, C. Desorgerex, Assistant Surgeon, Thomas Bell, Cadet, Thomas Brown, Free Mariner.

PRICE OF STOCKS,—FEB. 19.

3 per cent. Consols 70½ 69—5 per cents. 99⅞ 99⅛—Omnium 26⅝—French Funds 54 to 56 1s.

Memorandum by a Gentleman, passenger on board the Winchelsea.

Off Cape Finistere, the Enrotas frigate passed thro' the fleet with her prize (the Clorinde, French frigate.)

March 19.

A brig from Madeira joined us—states two frigates to have been captured—one by a line of battle ship—the other by the Magicienne frigate.

March 24.

Lat. 1° N. p. m.—Heard cannonading (East)—Commodore and Sloop of war went in chace—next morning at day-light a stranger in the fleet—proved to be the Woodbridge, Captain Tweedy, (Country ship), from Bengal—Had been brought to action by the Adamson, American sloop of war, 28 guns, and after a running fight of 2 or 3 hours, was captured; but a few minutes after taking possession of her the fleet was seen—and the Americans instantly abandoned her, taking only the ship's register—and making Captain Tweedy a present of ship and property,—the Americans reported another of their ships, of same force—to be not far distant—Their orders were to sink or burn all captures.

The Woodbridge left St. Helena 10th March. The Bengal fleet under Salsette frigate sailed a few days before them. The Woodbridge received six shots between wind and water, and several about her upper works, and one in her main-mast. None killed 2 or 3 wounded.—An officer from the Commodore went home in her to make a claim of salvage,

July 1, *Off Ceylon,*—Fell in with H. M. Ship Africaine, cruizing with the Leda, for the Constitution, American frigate.

Madras Courier.

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